A WESTERN OPINION OF MARRISON AND HIS ADMINISTRATION. Senator Welcott's Brother Says the Prest

dent in a "Bisappointing Political Dwarf, Controlled Entirely by Consum-ing Self-Esteem"—A Batch of Bills for Statues of Bead Soldiers and Civilians, and for Battle Field Menuments-Speaker Reed's Advice to a New Congressman. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 .- Henry Wolcott of

Denver. Colorado, one of the most active and prominent Republicans of the Centennial State. and a member of a law firm in Denver, is in the city. He is a brother of Senator E. O. Wol cott, and the two men are almost alike in their devotion to each other, Mr. Henry Wolcott has some very interesting opinions as to the standing of the Harrison Administration in the West, and expresses them in the Post to-day with Colorado frankness. He says:
"So far as I have observed the West has no

interest in the Administration. Notwithstanding the fact that the West nominated President Harrison, he has completely ignored it. The member of the Cabinet who represents more largely the interests of the West than any other-the Secretary of the Interior-was ap pointed without any consultation with representative men of the party. As an active, working Republican, who has contributed in the past to the party's successes, or even to the election of Mr. Harrison, Secretary Noble had never been heard of until the President reached into oblivion and dragged him out. is no portion of the country that is improving more rapidly that and has greater interests than the States west of the Missouri River, and yet this Administration does not seem to have the alightest conception of the needs of this vast section of country. There had not been for many years before his appointment a man in charge of the Interior Department who rose to all the requirements of the place as did Secretary Teller. As I said before, the West contributed largely to Harrison's nomination. We were told by his champions that he was a strong, vigorous man, and a Republican who believed in thorough party organization. Never before was such an effort put forth to elect any party candidate, and I for one am disgusted at the sanctimonious assertion that President Har-

sanctimonious assertion that President Harrison's nomination and election was the work of the Lord and not the result of hard political work and shrewd political management."

Mr. Welcott says he could name a hundred reasons for the discontent of the party with the President, and adds:

"Go talk to Republican Senators. It is hard to find one who will say that he is satisfied with the Administration. They express their opinions in an undertone, but with a contemptuous curve of the lip that emphasizes what they do say. He is constantly ignoring the representative men of the party, including Senators and members of Congress, humiliating them before their constituents, and sooner or later a revolt against the Administration will come."

ing them before their constituents, and sconer or later a revolt against the Administration will come."

In answer to a question as to whether he had been personally disappointed by the President, Mr. Wolcott replied:

"No, I have not. I am satisfied to be a worker in the ranks of the Republican party, and could not be persuaded to take any office in the gift of the Administration; but after such a struggle as that which resulted in the election of Harrison, it is sickening in the extreme to see that, instead of securing a man of full stature, great enough in brain and big enough in heart to fill the greatest place on earth that man can be called upon to fill, we have a disappointing political dwarf; a man who is controlled antirely by a consuming self esteem. There is time, it is true, for the President to overcomethe opposition to him, but I have no faith in his billity to rise to the occasion."

Mr. Wolcottooncludes with the statement that it is yet too easy to say who the next nominee will be, but excesses confidence that it will not be another Habison.

Many queer inquiries are made by the new members of Consess. Yesterday a young Western member, wo is cutting his eye teeth Western member, who is cutting his eye teeth in Congressional exerience, asked Speaker Reed if it wouldn't be ester for a new member to board and work hart the first winter in Congress than to bring his smily here and keep house and incur heavy society expenses, besides losing a great deal if valuable time that hight be employed to the advantage of the country and the promotion of his own fame.

"Well, I don't know how ard you will work," said Speaker Reed with its peculiar Down East draw, "but I can tell Fu one thing, it is always cheaper to buy mill than to keep a cow. You'd better board."

The Pan-American Congress has been a handsome source of revenue a the Western Union Telegraph Company and the cable lines. The South Americans use the wres liberally and keep in close communicatio, with their home Governmenta.

"I have the words accounted," sad a handsome Chilan at the wicket of the telgraph office yesterday, as he handed in severapages of typewriter's manuscript in Spanish. "It will be \$1,000 nearly, and you will send usthe bill when, at the legation?"

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"I have the words accounted," sad a handsome Childan at the wicket of the telegraph of fice yesterday, as he handed in severapages of typewriter's manuscript in Sonaish. "It will be \$1,000 nearly, and you will send uarhe bill when, at the legation?"

"Oh, any time to morrow—say about yoon," aid the receiving clerk as he jabbed the \$1,000 despatch on a spindle and took a thirt-five cent message from a little red headed measurement has seen in operation it has been the subject of repeated judicial construction, and there has grown about its a very common thing to take in messages that cost \$200 and \$300. This ole will cost those Childans fully \$1,000 when I get all the words counted. A good many of then are double words. We never know what these diplomatic despatches mean. They are in Spanish, and in cicher besides. Unequally it is they are written. Many a time I have read those Spanish despatches over aloud two or three times to the young attaches who are sent. The social order has been committed with importation of them. The South is a section of the person of the fruits of their criminals who have taken refuge in Candad, after committing crimes in the United States which affected disastrously the fortunes of many people, would have found themselves they are written. Many a time I have read those Spanish despatches over aloud two or three times to the senting person and another, these efforts have been made to provide a remady for this conduction. The sum is to time attempts have been made to provide a remady or this conduction of marities of their criminality have been made to provide a remady for this conduction. The sentence of the training by the forty-seven years during which the latter arrangement has been in operation in supplementary to the treatment which have resulted in the convention in which have resulted in the convention in the convention in the convention is upplementary to the treatment which have resulted in the convention is upplem messages that cost \$200 and \$300. This one will cost those Chilians fully \$1,000 when I get all the words counted. A good many of them are double words. We never know what these diplomatic deepatches mean. They are in Spanish and in cicher besides. Uneually it is quite a job to take in one of them. The South Americans are very anxious to be convinced that we will send their messages precisely as they are written. Many a time I have read these Spanish despatches over aloud two or three times to the young attachés who are sent down with them, and often they ask me to spell out all the important words. That's all the good it does, for I simply stiff the despatch into the pneumatic tube and shoot it unetairs to the operating room, and very rarely see it again, or have to spell out anything on it. This is a colygict office here in Washington, and we have a man upstairs who can telegraph in Spanish and four or five other languages. We must make very few and alight errors, for we never receive any complaints that misunderstandings follow from blunders in transmisson.

Unless Senator Sawyer sells all he hath and gives it to the poor, he will be very often reminded that he is a rich man. The other day he received a letter from a constituent addressed in this way:

Hon PHILETUS SAWYER, U. & Senate.

Congressmen seeking to add at the same time to their own fame and to that of greater men who are now dead, have introduced bills statues and monuments in different parts of the country. The only man where it is proposed to honor with two statues is ex-President Zachary Taylor. Representative Breckinridge wants one costing \$50,000 and Mr. Wise one for \$55,000, both to be placed in this city. Revolutionary heroes fare well, it being proposed to honor the memory of Gen. Dan Morgan \$25,000 at Rnoxville; Gen. Nathan Greene \$30,000 at Guilford, N. C., and Gen. James Warren \$15,000 at Guilford, N. C., and Gen. James Warren \$15,000 at Guilford, N. C., and Gen. James Warren \$15,000 at Guilford, N. C., and Gen. James Warren \$15,000 at Guilford, N. C., and Gen. James Warren \$10,000 at Guilford, And Guilford the country. The only man whom it is proused as a target by marksmen. Mr wn asks for \$20,000 to complete the work Brown asks for \$20,000 to complete the work.
Mr. Yoder wants a monument, costing \$5,000, built at Fort Recovery. New York, to remind the citizens of the old Indian wars. But all the memorials proposed are not in honor of soldiers or scenes of bloodshed. Mr. McComas presents a bill to eract a statue of Francis cott Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner." Congressman Bowtelle wants a bronze statue of ex-Secretary of War Stanton placed in front of the department building over which he presided during the reboilion. The other men who may be honored by having their forms depicted in stone are Commodore Tucker, ex-Fresident Harrison, and Gen. Anox, not to forget Sanuel J. Tilden, of whose election and the fraud of 1876 Amos J. Cummings's resolution has reminded the country.

Ex-Sergeant-at-Arms John P. Leedom has arranged for a return to his old Ohio home. est Union, where he has the finest residence in the county. He proposes to practise law. and says that as the Government will not hold and says that as the Government will not hold him or his bondsmen responsible for Silect's defaleation. "I go back worth about \$25,000." To all of his old constituents Leedom has sent printed copies of a speech delivered by Congressman Peel of Arkansas, in which Leedom ta delanded and held guiltiess of any blame in the Bilectt matter. This indicates that if the Democratic Legislature redistricts the State for Congressmen. Leedom will endeavor to come back from the same district which he epresented for two years prior to his election as Sergeat-at-Arms.

THE BRITISH EXTRADITION TREATS. It Affects Embessiers and Other Common Offenders, But Not Political Cristania. The new extradition treaty with Great

Britain, negotiated by Secretary Blaine, and now pending in the Senate, is given herewith printed in the Tribune yesterday: The treaty is supplementary to the tenth article of the treaty of Aug. 9, 1842. It embraces certain crimes not therein specified, and is ex-tended to fugitives conviced of such crimes. The full text of the treaty is as follows: ARTICLE I.

The provisions of the said tenth article are hereby made applicable to the following additional crimes:

1. Sansianghter or altering money; uttering or bringing into circulation counterfelt or attered money.

8. Embessiement, larcenty, obtaining money groods, or valuable securities by fame pretences, receiving any money, valuable security, or other property. Intowing the same to have been embessied, stolen, or fraudulently obtained.

the same to have been embessied, stolen, or fraudu-lently obtained.

4. Fraud by a balles, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director or member or officer of any company, made criminal by the laws of both countries.

5. Ferjury, or subornation of perjury,

6. Rape, abdection, child-stealing, kidnapping.

7. Burglary, bousebreaking, or shopbreaking.

8. Firacy, by the laws of nations.

8. Revoit, or conspiracy to revoit, by two or more per-sons, on board a ship on the high seas, against the au-thority of the master; wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel as sea, or attempting to do so; assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to de grievous body arms and offences against the laws of both countries for the suppression of alavery and slave trading. countries for the suppression of alavery and slave trading. Extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the crimes mentioned in this convention, or in the aforesaid sents article, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both countries.

ARTICLE IL A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded be one of a political character; or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try to punish him for an edence of a political character. With a view to try to panish nim for an occurs of a po-litical character.

No person surrandered by either of the high contract-ing parties to the other shall be triable or tried, or be punished, for any political crime or offence, or for any act connected therewith, committed previously to his extradition.

If any question shall arise as to whether any case comes within the provision of this article, the decision of the authorities of the dovernment in whose jurisdic-tion the fugitive shall be at the time shall be final.

AETICLE III.

ARTICLE III. ARTICLE IV.

ARTICLE V.

ARTICLE VL

ARTICLE VI.

The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of this convention, and of the said tenth article, shall be carried out in the United States and in her Majesty's dominions respectively, in conformity with the laws regulating extradition, for the time being in force in the surrendering State. ARTICLE VIL

ARTICLE VIL.

The provisions of the said tenth article, and of this convention, shall apply to persons convicted of the crimes therein respectively named and specified, whose sentence therefor shall not have been executed.

In case of a fugitive criminal alleged to have been convicted of the crime for which his surrender is asked, a copy of the record of the conviction and of the sentence of the court before which such conviction took place, duly authenticated, shall be produced, together with the widence proving that the prisoner is the person to whom the sentence refers. ARTICLE VIII.

The present convention shall not apply to any of the crimes herein specified, which shall have been com-mitted, or to any conviction which shall have been pro-nounced prior to the date at which the convention shall come into force.

ABTICLE IX.

This convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible. It shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the high contracting parties, and shall continue in force until one or the other of the high contracting parties shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer. In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of July, 1889.

(Seal.)

Jakes G, Blaive.

Julias Pauncesotz.

Sacratary Blains in tensor.

Secretary Blaine, in transmitting the treaty to the Senate on Dec. 16, 1889, says: to the Senate on Dec. 10, 1889, says:

The only existing arrangement between the United States and Great Stitain for the delivery up of persons charyed with crime is found in the tenth article of the Webster-Ashburton treaty of the 5th of August. 1842. This is the oldest of the extradition conventions of the United States of the extradition conventions of the Committee of the C

deprived of asylum under that provision." In conclusion he says:

The present convention only places our extradition relations with Great Britain on a modern basis, and is strict accord with the policy maintained by this Gwernment in its similar relations with other powers. The second artures of the loss contains a single-says the second artures of the loss of the same and the sa

Beath of Belle Starr's Husband. FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 26 .- Jim Starr, a noted horse thief, who was shot by a United States deputy imarshal near Ardmore, I. T., last week, is dving of his wounds in the jail hospital at this place. He was the husband of the famous female bandit. Belle Starr, who was

the famous female bandit. Belle Starr, who was assassinated a year ago while riding along the road near her home. Starr was under indictment for horse stealing, and a clear case stood against him. He gave a bond and left his bondsmen in the lurch.

For eight months officers have watched for him, and last week they located him in a cabin, which they covered with Winchester rides, leaving their horses back in the brush. Starr discovered them in time to mount his horse, and get a start, leaning forward in his saddle, and shooting back. The officers returned the fire with their Winchesters, one of the balls passing through the saddle tree and lodging in Starr's back, bringing him to the ground.

Boston, Jan. 26 .- The schooner Cashier, which arrived at this port on Saturday from Ponce, P. R., reports on Jan. 14, in latitude 35' Ponce, P. R., reports on Jan. 14. In latitude 35\* 50 north, iongitude 78\* 20 west, passed the wreck of a three-masted schooner, which appeared to be a Nova Scotia-built wessel. She was waterlogged and directly in the path of vessels, the deck level with the sea, and anchors hanging down. She was painted black, with white stripes around her waists. The mainmast was the only spar standing. The mixtenmast was hanging over her stern, and her boat was gone.

Where Yesterday's Pires Were. A. M.-12:20, 214 East Twenty-second street, piano factory, Ernest Gabler, damage \$10,000, 10, 58 Trinity place, atorage warehouse of the United States Express Company, damage \$500; 10:40, 36 West Twenty-Express Company, damage \$500; 10:40, 36 West Twentysighth street. Charles Bernacky, occupant, damage \$100;
11, 16 East deventy-sixth street. flat. J. R. Huntington
damage \$50; 11:10, 9 East Vifty-sinch street, flat. William fanneseoy, damage striding.
P. M.—12:10, 1:202 Second avenue, flat, John McFarland, damage \$10:150, 400 Fearl girzet, ink shop,
Hebrert Marsh, Jr., damage simali; 454, 35 Maiden lane,
Heinrich & Graves, jeweliers, damage \$600; 640, 77
Tanth avenue, Joseph Butters, fassey goods store, damge \$1.500, 6150, 218 East Fourth atreet, occupied street,
Samuel Milvitsakv, occupant, damage elight; 7:10, draffloor of bed Sevrath avenue, a first floor of 200 East
Forty-fourth street, occupied by F. McCus, no damage
Forty-fourth street occupied by F. McCus, no damage
Forty-fourth street dempied by F. McCus, no damage
11:30, basement of 89 Spring street, occupied by Elina
Becker, damage \$500.

Young Fletcher's Trip to New York. PHILDELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Mr. Leonard R. Fletcher, father of the youth who was found in New York yesterday, says that his boy did not steal anything at all to secure money for the trip. Mr. Fletcher says his son soid some of his own books, on the who has a form Grant to the bookseller. Own the boy made the yield to New York so as to without the boy made the yield to New York so as to witnessing.

LAST HONORS TO E. BRIDLER. The Stere, Brave Man Who Hanged Bos

peradoes the Vigtlantee Conde HELENA, Mont., Jan. 26.—The greates funeral ever seen in Montana was that of John X. Beidler, or X. as he was called, who was one of the leaders of the Vigilantes, and served as executioner of most of the road agents and murderers who were exterminated by the tamous committee. The services were held in the Opera House, and were attended by hundreds of old mountainers. Col. Wilbur F. Sanders, Republican United States Senator elect, who was himself a member of the band to which Baidler belonged, delivered an address. He said in part:

'His courage mounted to the highest height. There were no risks that he was ever asked to take that he did not take with a spirit of cheerfulness, the like of which is seldom known to be paralleled. I am very well aware that a greatmany people at this distant time, and who were not part and parcel of the movement. have an impression that Mr. Beidler was then engaged in transactions which were without the pale of law. But I have expressed my own convictions, and I have been confirmed in them by the opinions of the wisest lawyers in these Inited States, that if to-day the citizens who were in the Territory of Idaho and engaged in execution of those highway robbers and murderers were indicted for murder, an absoute defence exists against that accusation.

" I am mindful of another thing, that in the subsequent events that occurred an opinion seems to have prevailed that upon the whole there was some delay in the discharge of that duty, and our friend here who was actively engaged in it is supposed to have done those duties lightly, perhaps gladly; but he simply carried out the task of making the community

duties lightly, nerhaps gladly; but he simply carried out the task of making the community in which we live uninhabitable for any but eivilized and honest people. The good people of the community sternly and unbendinally resolved that inasmuch as there were two kinds of people intent upon different ways, one of which was against the State, the honest men of the community should remain. He was our most active, our most sacrificing, our most laborious instrument. The weather could not be too threatening, storms could not threaten destruction so much but that he was at the head of any enterprise, any excedition, pursuing like sleuth bounds those men that came here by robbery and murder.

"Looking back over these years who has been more active than he? It is twenty-five years nearly since he was first appointed United States Deputy Marshal, and during all the intervening periods except for two or three years, when he was an officer in the Treasury Department of the United States, and a little period of time when he was absent from this territory in other employment, he has occupied that position; and I stand in the presence of three of those principals who confided to him the trust, and who charged him with the most dangerous and responsible dutles that ever existed on our frontier. I can appeal to them in entire confidence to affirm that he shrank from no responsibility, that he accepted all danger that came into his path, and willingly accepted the consequences, whatsoever they might be. Engaged in all these controversies which stirred those people in the midst of this passion that has surged around us. I don't believe that Beldler ever said to any human being a thing unkind. His heart was as large as the prairies he loved so well, and his courage as large as the mountains which lured him thither. I am entirely mindful of the fact that after contributing to the welfare of order and peace here, in this State of Montana, events passed by him and that he events of those times had become part and parcel of his human neer bravely and well. And now when railroads traverse our valleys, and beace everywhere prevails, the toil for which he was fitted he had already periormed. The new life did not come to him happily, and he could not adapt himself to the changed condition, and there are wirnesses who can say how much of it is due to his heroic endeavor. He counted no interest of his own and scorned wealth in the interest of the public demand. And now we are about to lay him in the beautiful valley near us and erect in bronze or marble a memorial of the gratitude of his neighbors and friends, where shall be inscribed on its base: "Brave pioneer to true occasions true."

# AMUSEMENTS.

A Very Striking Play at the Amberg. When Alexandre Dumas and Armand d'Artois constructed the play called the" Case of Clemenceau" they were not working for Quakers. It is a piece quite unhindered in plot, language, and material revelation. If the different scenes in it, as they are presented at the Amberg Theatre, should be photographed, it is extremely probable that the photographs would he nounced upon by Anthony Comstock. The generously developed Fritulein Kühn, posing as an artist's model in the first act, is a specta-cle to take the broath away. In the second act we have a masquerade, of which the central figure is Fraulein Leithner, also well developed. She plays the part of an ingenuous girl fresh from the wilds of Russia, full of innocent zest for Parisian, eleasures. we have a masquerace, of which the central figure is fraulein Leithner, also well developed. She plays the part of an ingenuous girl fresh from the wilds of Russia. full of innocent zest for Parisian pleasures. She comes to the masquerade in tights, gets tipsy on champagne, and falls asleep on a sofa in an anti-Comstockian attitude that is in its way appalling. As she slumbers Pierre Clemenceau, an eminent young artist, transfers her unhindered outlines to a sheet of bristol board, the entire rapt company of masqueraders looking on. In the third act Fraulein Leithner, clad in material such as we throw over works of art in summer time to keep the files off, poses as Danke for the young artist, whom she has married meantime, and hugs him with adoughty vigor which carries ruin to both his shirt collar and his composure. The play is enacted in a manner entirely able, and affords a three-hour pictorial story whose high-nitched interest is uninterruptedly sustained. The ingenuous Russian develops an immense amount of guile after her marriage. She betrays her husband, he kills her, and there is a tremendous time all round. Fraulein Leithner is to be commended for a highly subtle and vivacious interpretation of her part, as well as for the great bravery which she brings to bear upon the purely spectacular incidents. She must be allowed to share the honors quite evenly with Frau Clear-Delia, whose personation of the liussian adventuress, the Countess Dombronousska, is very capable indeed. Tragedy and humor run through the play hand in hand, and they receive in their rapid alternations a very skilful and powerful setting forth on the part of the entire Amberg cast. Herr Ottbert fills picturesquely the part of Free Clemenceau, Frau Hahn renders acceptably the difficult part of the artist's mother. Herr Haack is a French officer, entirely satisfactory in both his humorous and his serious eloquence, and Fraulein Kuhn is a model of the first order in the respect of outline and of intrepidity both.

On Wednesday afternoon the 450 children of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum are going to see Elsa Leslie's performance in "The going to see Eisa Leslie's performance in "The Prince and the Pauper" at the Broadway Theatre. A few days ago Elsa Leslie herself sent a prettily worded request to Mr. John D. Crimmins that the children of the orphan asylum might come some time and seetthe play. Mr. Crimmins replied, saying that the children would be delighted to attend. The whole baicony of the Broadway Theatre will be reserved for the children on Wednesday afternoon.

The Otto Megner Concert.

Every seat in Steinway Hall was taken at the Otto Hegner concert last night. It was distinctively a family audience, and Hegner was encored enthusiastically. He played Chopin's "Grande Potonaise, Op. 22;" Paderewpin's "Grande Poionaise, Op. 22;" Paderewski's "Minuet," Benjamin Godard's "Mazurka,"
and his own "Toccata," In his final number
Hegner played Lizst's "Guomenreigen" and
Rubinstein's "Das Fischermädchen." Hegner
was assisted last night by Miss Bophia Traubman, soprapo: Miss Marie Maurer, contraito:
Mr. Joseph Lynde, baritone, and Mr. Franz
Wilczek, violinist. The audience would not
let Mr. Wilczek stop after his rendering of
Sarasate's "Gypsy Dances." but insisted on
his giving two encores. Miss Maurer and Miss
Traubman, too, came in for their share of the
honors. Mr. Lynde sang Gound's "O, That
we Two were Maying" with good effect."

The Thomas Sunday Concert.

There were few vacant seats at the Thomas Sunday evening concert in the Lenox Lyceum last night. Every number of the generous programme was received with favor, especially gramme was received with favor, especially the overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" and the march from Gounod's "Reine de Saba." The instrumental solos were the "Prayer" from "Blent!" for the trombone, Mr. Ewaid Stoiz, and Tit's serenade for flute and horn. Messra Cesterie and Hacksbarth Mrs. Blanche Stone Barton sang "Non midd" from "Den Giovanni," and "Bei raggio" from "Semiramide." The entertainment ended as usual, with a Strausa waitz. The soloists next Sunday will be Miss Ida Riein, soprano, and Miss Alvina Friend, planist.

Opposed to Contract Street Cleaning. A number of the trades represented in the Central Labor Union sent in resolutions calling upon the new Street Cleaning Commissioner Leomis to amploy citizens only in the work of cleaning the streets at day's work. This was endoraged, MR. ROOSEVELT'S REPORT.

FIOLAZIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE

CHEST OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

LAW IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE. To Vinde that in the Naval Office Under Burt the Law was Obeyed in Letter and Spirit-In Collector Magone's Office Po-litical Contributions were bolicited by Command of the Collector's Private Secretary—In the Surveyor's Office Repub-licans were Compelled to Contribute to the Semocratic Campaign Fund.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 .- Civil Service Compissioner Roosevelt has submitted to the full commission a report of his recent investigation into the alleged violations of the Civil Service law in the New York Custom House just prior to the last Presidential election. Mr. Roosevelt says:
"It is worth while saying at the outset that

experience in a number of investigations of this sort has convinced me that the talk so often heard about the injustice of not allowing clerks to make 'veluntary contributions'which the law in no wiso prevents-is all nonsense. Government employees do not as a rule contribute simply from desire to help the political cause in which they believe. The socalled 'voluntary contributions' are nine times out of ten made from some personal motives, that is, either in the hope of being retained in office, or else with the object of maining some advantage over the other clerks. In other words, the employees are coerced into making them for fear their positions will be jeopar-dized if they fall to do so. "It is probably safe to say that 90 per cent.

of the money collected for political purposes from minor Government employees represents so much blackmail. This particular species of robbery is mean enough at best, and one of its meanest features is the fact that the men most apt to contribute money-the men most susceptible to pressure-are those of opposite political faith to the dominant party. Those who agree in politics with the party in control feel some assurance of protection if they refuse to be coerced into parting with their money, but the unfortunates of opposite political faith, who feel they have no power

to be coerced into parting with their money, but the unfortunates of opposite political faith, who feel they have no power behind the throng on which to rely, are nervously afraid of giving offence, and yield helb-lessly when threatened. The amount paid is not absolutely very great in any individual case; but to a poor clerk just able to get along the loss of three per cent of his salary may mean just the difference between having and not having a wintor overcoat for himself, a warm dress for his wife, or a Christmas tree for his children. Such a forced payment is a plece of cruel injustice and injustly.

"Another fact to be remembered is that very much of the money so collected is never turned into the party campaign chests at all, being kept for their own private uses by the jackals who have dollected it. If the head of the office is determined to have his subordinates contribute, the latter soon know it, and the fact that they must pay becomes common talk among them. In some offices the system of making political assessments has obtained steadily for so many years that many of the clerks have come to regard it as part of the established order of nature, against which they do not think of rebelling, but, whatever their own politics, regularly pay their contributions into the campaign chest of the dominant party. As one of them expressed it. They feel that the desk, not the man at it, owes just so much to the party in power. Many politicians take this view as a matter of course. One of the witnesses in the present case, a strong Republican, who was holding office under the last Administration, testifles that he was advised to contribute to the Democratic campaign by one of his friends, a New York Republican district leader, as being the only thing to do if he wished to keep his place.

"In investigating the alleged violations of the law against making political assessments. I have made an more or less complete examination into the conduct in this respect of the offices of the Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Off

were ireated as American citizens cught to be; they were required to do their full duty to the Government, and, this done, were left free to the Government and, this done, were left free to the Government and, this done, were left free to the Government and, this done, were left free to the Government and this done, were left free to the Government and this done, were left free to the Government and the Government of the Government of

was collecting these funds was one R. Jordan, in Liberty street, and his cards were also sent, sometimes several times, to the employees, and on several occasions they were distributed by hand. Finally, some of the more refractory men who held out longest were told outright that if they wished to avoid trouble and retain their places they had best may. By these various means so much pressure was brought to bear on the employees that in the end they all succumbed and paid their money. I do not charge the head of the office, Mr. Beattle, with complicity in this wrongdoing; but the fact remains that these acts were committed in the office under his control. Of course, no chief can be held in the slightest degree responsible for isolated cases of violation of the law among his subordinates; but according to the unanimous testimony of the twenty odd Heuphilcan clerks examined, there existed in the Surveyor's office a system of combined extortion and coercion, which was seemingly organized with minute thoroughness, which was so comprehensive as to take in every one of the numerous subordinates, whom (choosing in many cases merely at random) I had before me, and which was completely successful in the attainment of its objects. Such widespread and far-reaching evasion and violation of the law speaks but ill for the vigilance of those whose duty it was to see it enforced. The contrast in this respect between the Surveyor's office under Mr. Beattle and the Naval Office under Mr. Beattl

Smoke Pilled and Emptied the Hotel Pining

Diners in the restaurant of the Hotel Monopole, at Seventh avenue and Forty-second street, were startled by the clatter of fire engines in front of the door at 7 for clock last evening. They kept on sating, however, until emoke, mighty unpleasant to smell, came puffing into the room over the open transom on feventh avenue. Then they got up and retreated. The fire was in the second hand clothing store of John Watta, two doors south at 565 Seventh avenue. The ground floor was guited. The two floors above, occupied by colored people, were only slightly damaged by water. THE GREAT CHESS CONTEST.

Features of the Exciting Struggle for the

A Havana correspondent writes: "We have been having here a good many chess events since Morphy's visit twenty years ago up to last year's encounter between Mesars, Steinits and Tschigorin, but there has never been such excitement in Cuban chess circles as there is now. To begin with neither Mr. Tschigorin nor Mr. Gunsberg has given the least possible ground for complaint. Both are gentlemen in the highest sense of the word and are equally liked, if not beloved, by every one coming in contact with them. Further, there has been great uncertainty as regards the result of each contest chances of winning having repeatedly been given by either master. Again, their respective styles of play, although totally different-Mr. Tachigorin combining great dash with brilliancy, while Gunsberg is full of originalities, always inventing new lines of

originalities, always inventing new lines of play even in the most profoundly analyzed combinations of the various modes of attack and defence—lead to somewhat the same results, inasmuch as they are both very aggressive and impulsive.

Formerly excitement was found in chess circles only. This year, however, probably owing to the uncertainty of the final issue, there is literally no talk about anything else than the Gunsberg-Tachigorin match. Even politics and the proverbial enulity between Cubans and Spaniards are scarcely ever made the subject of conversation. On some days the attendance has reached nearly 500, which is an exceptionally large audience for a chess match, and the strictest order prevalls during the progress of the play. I have seen people who got so excited when looking at critical positions that they had to leave the Casino four times within an hour and a half. They could not stand the suspense while waiting for either master to move, and therefore left the hall, only to return after a few minutes, being drawn back as if by magic power, reminding one very much of the moth and the light.

"Another Cuban told me that he could stand another Cuban told me that he could stand

Another Cuban told me that he could stand it if he were only allowed occasionally to point out a move on the board. This must be explained. Very often the spectator seems to see a perfectly safe and at the same time threatening move, and when the master whose turn it is to play does not at once make the move as seen by the spectator, the latter is driven to a feverish state of excitement and finally leaves the room, not being able to summon up sufficient patience to quietly look at the position.

The banquet was a great success. Chess the room, not being able to summon up sufficient patience to quietly look at the position.

The banquet was a great success. Chess festivities all over the world generally come off much more successfully than chess contests. Players when engaged in mortal combat are liable to be very irritable and quarrelsome. In the interval, however, there are larely more congenial fellows to be met than these masters of chess. The banquet given to Mossrs, Gunsberg, Tschigorin, and Mackenzie was one of the finest gatherings it has been my lot to witness. The Cubans and Spanlards are good afterdiner speakers, and the toasts, without exception, were received in the most enthusiastic manner. The speeches were full of common sense, wit, and ingenuity, and great praise and many expressions of appreciation were given to the masters in honor of whom the banquet was given. It was in the wee small hours of morning when, amid another outburst of general congratulations, the Cuban chess players and the masters made for home. I might add that all the principal State, city, and dovernment officials were present, as well as most of the foreign Consuls at Havana."

MISER BECK'S DEATH.

It Was Not Due to Violence, but to Starvation and Paeamonia,

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 26.-Perley W. Beck, the miserly reciuse, who was found dead yesterday under suspicious circumstances at his lonely farm house in Hopkinton, was not murdered-at least that is the conclusion reached by the two doctors who made an autopsy today. The man had starved himself to-death, although he had plenty of money in the house. The stomach was shrivelled to about one-third

The stomach was shrivelied to about one-inity its normal size.

It contained only three grains of corn, which had been swallowed whole. Death was due to two causes—an insufficient amount of food and cold, the immediate cause being pnuemonia. The cut on the eye seems to be accounted for by the testimony of a farmer, who saw Beck fall on the ice while carrying a kettle of water.

counted for by the testimony of a farmer, who saw Beck fall on the ice while carrying a kettle of water.

The autopsy effectually disposed of the murder theory, but everybody in town looks upon his death as a righteous retribution for the crime referred to in vesterday's despatch to This Sun, it is believed that a search of the tumble-down sheds between the house and barn may reveal some clew to the mystery, either of Calvin Beck's death or disclose some of the wealth the deceased man is supposed to have hidden away.

Expectations of disclosures of hoarded wealth materialized, in a measure to-day, through an examination that was made of the dead man's effects, under direction of Judge Silaby of the Frobate Court of the county. Among his papers were found securities and certificates of bank deposits amounting to \$2.500. Under a bed in an unused room was discovered \$500 in cash, and in another place was found a quantity of silver money.

OBITUARY.

Stephen M. Kistler, one of the famous Kistler family, who are the most extensive tannery owners and operators in northeastern Pennsylvania, he himself being one of the pioneer tanners of the region, died at Barton. Pa., on Saturday, aged 70 years.

Gen. Radetsky is dead at Odessa. He was one of the heroes of Shipka Pass, which was so gallantly held by the Russians against the Turks in 1878. The Rev. John M. Carpenter, one of the oldest Baptist ministers of New Jersey, died on

Saturday at his home in Burlington, at the age of 90. J. W. Reade, Captain of the Board of Harbor Masters of New Orleans and formerly a Con-federate naval officer, died yesterday at Me-ridian, Misa., of pneumonia. During the war he commanded the Confederate steamers Arkansas, Florida, Clarence, and Webb.

Frof. Fiske A. Brewer of Grinnell, Iowa, died from influenza on Saturday. He was a brother of Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court.

of Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court.

Alvin Burt, a lawyer well known in Buffslo and New York, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. M. B. Sherwood, in Buffslo, yesterday morning. He had been afflicted with blindness for two years past, though the immediate cause of his death was nervous prostration. He was born in Wales Centre, Eric county, in 1839, and at 18 became cierk of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. In 1850 he began the study of law, was admitted to practise in 1833, and became an intimate friend of Grover Cleveland. He was elected District Attorney of Eric county. In 1855 he removed to New York City, where he had an office on Wall street fortwenty-one years. Among his Cleints were the late Daniel Drew, Kissam, Whitney & Co., and Gen. Joe Hooker. He was attorney for the New York Hotel Keepers' Association. He was a member of Tammany Hall, and took an active eyes began to fall him, and he went to Buffalo where he passed the remainder of his dara.

LOUNSBERY'S CLEAN SWEEP.

HE STOLE EVEN \$500 ON HAND FOR THE PRAESON MONUMENT FUND,

that the amount of the defalcation would probably be over \$40,000. From an authoritative

source a Sun reporter learned that Lounsberr

had stolen about everything he could lay his

hands on, including the \$500 in his keeping of

the Pearson monument fund. This was a fund

subscribed by the employees of the Post Office

te raise a monument to ex-Postmaster Henry G. Pearson. It was Mr. Pearson who made Mr.

Lounsbery cashier. Edgar Washburne, one of Lounsbery's bonds

men, said yesterday:
"Some of the papers this morning repre-

sented me as saying that I was indignant be-cause Postmaster Van Cott had opened Louns-

berr's safe in the absence of the bondsmen. I am not indignant at this, though all the re-

quest to be present at the safe opening that

the bondsmen received was a simple notifica-

tion that Lounsbery was a defaulter. Mr. Van

Everything Gone that He Could Lay His Hands On-What Did He Do with Sift. 606 Worth of Stamps !- Only Conjecture about His Motive for Taking the Money. A lot of clerks in the Post Office yesterday were busy making up a final statement of the accounts of George H. Lounsbery, the defaulting eashier of the Post Office, who killed himself at his home at Hackensack on Friday night. Postmaster Van Cott said last night

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is just the thing for patients recovering from the gripps."— J. J. & M. Wilkinson, Druggists, Kerhonke-son, N. Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. | Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

WE SOMETIMES WISH

We had room to hold over instead of forcing off at a great loss the goods that are slightly out of fashion. Th hurts to mark down, down, down elegant Furniture to half or quarter what it cost and seemed cheap at a few months ago, but the loss much be in price, valuable room, or interest, and when in the former we give it to the buyer, who returns it by spreading our fame as the cheapest sellers of durable Furniniture, and perhaps giving fair value for newest styles.

PURNITURE MAKERS,

ME. CARTE WILL SEE ABOUT IT.

the bondsmen received was a simple notification that Lounsbery was a defaulter. Mr. Van Cott may have been a little hasty, but he is perfectly honest, and there is no doubt that the funds found in the safe were counted correctly. But I and all of the bondsmen are streatly surprised at a certain statement made by the local Auditor of the Post Office to Mr. Noonan when the latter went down to the Post Office yesterday. The Auditor said that he was accustomed to take Mr. Leunsbery's mere statement each night of the cashler's accounts, without further verification. The auditor said that it would take all night to count Mr. Lounsbery's cash balance, stamps on hand, and so forth, and actually prove that things were all right. Well, I can't help whether it took all night or not, this is what should have been done. Mr. Lounsbery bimself told us many times that his accounts were verified each night. It seems as though there was some negligence, at least, somewhere. I don't mean to say that we mean to fight the payment of the bonds at all, but we are going to consult counsel any way, and ascertain our rights. This account looks to me like a cashler in a bank accepting a deposit without counting the money."

Bondsman John Noonan said, at his rooms in West Twenty-first street, that he thought the best thing to do was to get out of the trouble as safely and quickly as possible.

"As yet, however," he said, "we don't know where we stand. The bondsmen will meet for a consultation to-morrow, and decide what to do. Whether there was any negligence on the part of the Post Office officials may or may not be a question, and I suppose that thing will have to be settled."

Postmaster Van Cott said that Auditor Jardine was right in saying that it would be a simple impossibility to prove each night that Cashler Lounsbery's accounts were all right.

"How," said Mr. Van Cott, could the Auditor count all the postage stamps and all the money and have time to do anything else?

The fact is, that when a cashler is bound to steal can't be st Saale yesterday and were seen last night in their apartments at the Victoria Hotel. Mr. Carte explained how it happened that the present actors in the "Gondolfers" were sant here. He said that both Sir Arthur Sullivan and he had been "amazed and flabbergasted" by the news that the English company had

as well as myself, and all were considered em-inently fitted for their parts. I do not mean to undervalue the opinions of the critics, how-ever. As a matter of fact, I have heard from my own friends here that the company was not doing satisfactorily. The assertion that I sent a cheap company over is entirely un-founded. In fact, the salary list is \$500 a week higher than was the 'Mikado' company. which gave so much satisfaction. The argument that the members of the company were unknown here would seem to lose its weight when it is remembered that with the exception of Geraldine Ulmar the members of the 'Mikado' company were not known. The present lot were drawn from my travelling companies, and Sir Arthur heard them all sing and saw them act.

could have done with these stamps is a mystery.

Confidence in Lounsbery's honesty seems to be unshaken among his friends in Hackensack. Various ingenious theories to account for the mysteries of the case were discussed among them yesterday. The most commonly accepted view of the matter was that Lounsbery had been rendered insane by his disappointment over his failure to gain the Postmastership, by what he regarded as his persecution by Postmaster Van Cott, and by certain other causes of worry. Those who hold this theory believe that the missing money will be found either at the Post Office, at his house, or carelessly put away somewhere.

lot were drawn from my travelling companies, and Sir Arthur heard them all sing and saw them act.

"However, something is wrong, and Mra. Carte and I have come over in the dead of winter to remedy it. We wanted Sir Arthur to come along, but he wouldn't. We will see Mr. Paimer to-morrow, and to-morrow night we will wintess the performance. Upon one thing New Yorkers may depend. Whatever is wrong will be righted. We will make individual changes, or change the whole company if necessary."

Mr. and Mrs. Carte both said they thought the trouble might have been due to the fact that the company had not been sufficiently rehearsed, in which case the travelling manager and the local manager, Mr. Palmer, were both at fault. The company had been rehearsed in London, but it was expected that there would be additional rehearsals in New York. He went over the personnel of the company and picked out some special virtues for each. This one had made a great hit on the Continent, and that one in the provinces. The salaries were higher than those of the London company, and the performers were considered quite as competent. The oper awas a great success there, and sure of a long run.

Mr. Carte said it was untrue that Gilbert and Suilivan had quarrelled and were going to separate. Sir Arthur is going to write a grand opera for Mr. Carte. Mr. Carte has five English companies from which to select members if any changes are made in the New York cast. He brought along with him a Miss Phyllis, a soprano, who may take part in the American presentation of the "Gondoliers."

theory believe that the missing money will be found either at the Post Office, at his house, or carelessly put away somewhere.

The more the matter is inquired into the less motive there appears for theit. This being the case, a romantic suggestion has been made at Hackensack in explanation of the mystery. It is to the effect that Lounsbery desired to conceal the real motive for suicide, and that he was willing to assume dishonor in order to furnish an apparent motive.

Mrs. Lounsbery is still prostrated by the shock of her husband's death, but her condition has improved somewhat. Ex-Postmaster-General James was among those who have called to express their symeathy with the bereaved family. His son, who was formerly Lounsbery's partner and close companion, was not with him. It is said the friendship between Mr. James, Jr., and Lounsbery was broken some months ago.

Lounsbery's expectations of gaining the Postmastership were not based on unsubstantial foundations. He told the Rev. Mr. Hoy of Hackensack that he had the personal assurance of Mr. Biaine and Mr. Morton that he should have the appointment. Then, he said, Mr. Platt went to see the President and Mr. Van Cott was appointed.

NO LONGER ORTHODOX. The Rev. Dr. Cave Tells his People he is

Not a Christian. Sr. Louis, Jan. 26.—The Rev. Dr. R. C. up before the Legislature this week. Cave of the Central Christian Church of this city, whose heterodoxy has furnished a theme that will be introduced. The text of the bill is announced from the pulpit to-day that he was as a minister. The congregation is very asunder.

A month ago he created a sensation one Sunday by delivering a sermon in which he said that he did not believe in the inspiration of the Bible or the divinity of Christ. He believed in

bible or the divinity of Christ. He believed in Christ the man and in a God, but not the God of the Bible. This sermen divided the church, and about half the congregation withdrew while the other half passed resolutions endorsing Dr. Cave.

He then resigned, but his friends in the congregation refused to accept the resignation and at a meeting pledged \$50,000 to build a new church. Dr. Cave reconsidered his resignation. All the Christian ministers of every denomination and creed in all parts of the United States began denouncing him. His congregation met to-day in Wahler's Hall and there Dr. Cave said he had been read out of the Church. He was not a Christian and didn't believe in the divinity of Christ or the miracles or other things. He said he desired to retire from the pulpit, but the congregation passed a resolution setting forth that they did not believe any more than their passor, and they desired to cut loose entirely from the Christians. They resolved to organize as an independent church, and requested Dr. Cave to continue in charge. This schism is the most remarkable that has ever taken place in St. Louis.

Serious Charges Against a Schoolmaster BUFFALO, Jan. 26 .- Prof. Frederick Freund,

schoolmaster of the parochial school, connected with St. Peter's German Evangelical Church, is accused by the parents of one of his 14-year-old girl pupils of criminal intimacy with her, and by other parents of misconduct with their little daughters approaching similar crime. The schoolmaster has akipped, leaving his family destitute. The Ladies Benevolent Association of the church has decided to care for the family of the "agitive. The pastor of the church, the Rev. E. Jung, said to-day that the gulit of Freund was pretty well established in the one case, and that he must have taken considerable money whenhe fied, for he had just taken the regular collection for junton and received his salary as church organist. with her, and by other parents of misconduc

Trades Council in Pall River. FALL RIVER, Jan. 26.-Delegates represent-

ing the labor unions of spinners, printers fron mould ers, painters and decorators, freight handlers, longers, painters and decorators, freight handlers, long-shoremen, the Amalgamated and Protective Weavers'. Union, Knights of Labor, and the Athletic Cinb, met the August to form a Pair liver Trades Council. The Council will be a provided the Council will be a provided to the Council will be a provided to the fore the Legislature seed and matter that come before the Legislature seed in the August and the style of the trades unions in Federal and the style of the trades unions in Federal and Accommittee of three was appointed to draw a code of rules and devise means to raise funds for the expense of committees sent to the legislative bearings.

His Reason for Running.

John Sweeny, who says he is a mason living in Seventy-sixth street, near First avenue, was held by Justice Murray yesterday for trial on a charge of siding two men to steal a coil of wire from the Manhattan Electric Light Company. Detective Fitzsimmons said he chased the three men and captured the prisoner. The accused denied all knowledge of the larceny.

"Why did you run away when you saw the officer ?" Justice Murray asked him.

"Because he arrested me once for intoxication. I slood shill then and it cost me Site. I did not want to lose any more money that way."

Medneing Wages.

SCHUYLERVILLE, Jan. 26,-On the plea of doll market the Victory Manufacturing Company have made a 5 per cent reduction in the wages of the 500 operatives in the mill at Victory and present employed in the manufacture of sheetings, at present employed to the manufacture of sheetings, at print goods. The output last year was 8.000.000 yards Theris goods. The large quantity of these goods on hand which she had not market.

# No Fear of Grippe Need be felt by those who keep the blood

pure and vigorous with Ayer's Sarsaparilla -it makes the weak strong. Prostration is the most characteristic and serious symptom of the prevailing disease. It is during this debilitated condition of the body that bronchitis, pneumonia, typhoid, and malaria fasten upon the patient. Be careful and not allow the system to run down, Prevention is better than cure.

GEO.C.FLINT CO.

104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.

But Apparently He Thinks the Pault to Mr. and Mrs. D'Oyly Carte arrived on the

not been well received in New York. "The fact is," he added, "that we thought we were sending over an extra-fine company. Every one of them was examined by Sir Arthur

Not the least singular thing about the de-falcation is the disappearance of the \$18,000 or more in postage stamps. What Lounsbery could have done with these stamps is a mys-

CITY GAS PROBLEM.

Baltimore Proposing to Get Some Return for Valuable Franchises,

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26 .- The gas problem is of interest everywhere, and that of Baltimore in the shape of several bills will probably come

for religious discussion during the past month. | that the Consolidated Gas Company shall for twenty-five years have the exclusive right to not a Christian, and tendered his resignation | furnish gas in the city under these provisions: After paying 6 per cent, to the stockholders wealthy, and Dr. Cave's doctrine split it and retaining 1 per cent, of the profits exceeding 6 per cent. for a sinking fund to pay

ceeding 6 per cent. for a sinking fund to pay off the bonded indebtedness, the remainder of the net earnings shall be paid to the Mayor and City Council in thirty days after the end of each year, and after the bonded indebtedness has been liquidated all over 6 per cent. shall be paid to the city, the company, however, being permitted to retain 10 per cent of the city's share of the profits when actually necessary for the extension of the plant and manufacturing facilities.

Another bill will embody a portion of the Armstrong measure and the proposition of Mayor Davidson, which is: First, let the gas company waive its claim to exemption of plant from taxation; second, agree to supply the city with gas at \$1 per thousand feet; third, pay to the city a bonus of \$10,000 dering 1800, and increase the amount \$10,000 each year for twonty-five years, such bonus to be considered a part of the expenses of the company in ascertaining profits to be paid to the city; fourth, the city to reserve the right to abrogate the agreement at the expiration of any period of five years by giving one year's notice.

Another bill will require the company to pay annually to the city sing one year's notice.

Another bill will require the company to pay annually to the city \$10,000 and also 3 per cent of the dividend as paid to stockholders, and the company to have the exclusive frame chise to furnish gas at \$1.25 per 1,000.

Artificial Ice for Connecticut. WILLIMANTIC, Jan. 26 .- There is not a pound of Connecttent ice in the houses of Nutmeg State ice dealers now. All the ice used comes from Massachusetts and still more Northern States. The outlook is dark for a

native crop this season. When no ice is harvested in the State the when no ice is harvested in the State the price for imported ice goes away up, therefore in several of the cities influential merchants, hotel, and marketmen are debating a project for building an apparatus by which they may produce artificial ice. At a meeting in Norwich this week lee consumers submitted to each other's judgment specifications, which show that a structure may be built for \$15,000 which will turn out artificial ice enough for the wholesale consumers. The cost of ice so produced would be \$3 a ton.

Judge Crump Swings a Big Sponge. Nonwich, Jan. 26 .- Judge Crump of the

Court of Common Pleas in a fit of equitable disgust in this city the other day made a clean sweep of the musty old cases that have lumsweep of the musty on cases that have lumbered up the dockets of the court for the past fifteen years. He simply applied a big wet judicial sponge and wiped off just 153 cases at one swoop. The contestants are just as well pleased as if the cases had been tried, an endiess amount of litigation has been swaded, much money has been saved, and Judge Crump went home happy. went home happy.

Upset of a Hearse.

Norwich, Jan. 26 .- As a funeral party was quitting the Catholic church at Taftville. in this town, the other day, the hearse horse, which William Quinn was driving, became unman-ageable, upset the hearse, which was smashed-and the collin rolled out on the frozen ground. The collin and the remains had to be taken to the cemetery in a market wagon.

Thought the Jeweiter Couldn't Count. Mary Jane King of 216 West Thirty-sixth street went into the jewelry store of Ascher Broce. Doz. Eighth avenue, on Saturday night and asked to see somerings. Miss King priced up als rings and after examining them, returned five to the tray, slipping the sixth, a seal ring worth \$4. into her pocket. As she was leaving the store, Mr. Brock stopped her and told her return the ring. Miss King returned the ring to the tray, and was then arrested. In Jefferson Market Cours published white held her for trial.